on a thousand dollar policy, will exceed the assessments levied by this Company, by the sum of twenty dollars and twenty-two cents or *over one hundred per cent.*

Can the Company be safe in thus reducing the annual payment for a policy of one thousand dollars, or for any other amount in proportion? It can be done with perfect safety. The solvency and stability of other companies rest upon exactly the same foundation, as the ability of this Company to meet its losses does. The same Tables of Mortality, from which their premiums are computed, furnish the data in calculating the probable amount of assessments which will be required during the year by this Company. How is it then, that we can secure a policy in the North Carolina Assurance Company so much cheaper than he can in any other company? The following common sense considerations will easily and satisfactorily explain the reason. The companies doing business in this State, annually declare, so they advertise, dividends ranging from forty to sixty *per cent*, and payable to all policy holders, *who have paid two or three, or more premiums.* And why, a policy holder should be required to pay two or more premiums before he becomes entitled to a share in the dividends, has never yet been satisfactorily explained. Of course, every cent made on the premiums for the first two or three years goes to *somebody.* The person paying this premium does not get it, but some one else evidently does. Who is it? The same companies advertising these captivating dividends, also advertise certain large amounts of capital, some of which is paid up, and the balance guaranteed, that is, consists of the individual notes of the stockholders. This capital must receive something; and although the per centage of dividend paid on this capital is usually suppressed, or so complicated with other statements, as to be unintelligible in the reports issued by those companies, still it is estimated to be, exclusive of legal interest, from fifty to seventy-five